

By P. M. HALE.
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By Telegraph.

NOON REPORTS.

Racing.

SARATOGA, July 17.—The opening day of the Saratoga Racing Association had a fair attendance. The weather is cloudy; the track good. Introductory scramble for all ages, purse \$300, five furlongs, was won by Beatitude by a length; Knight Templar, second by a head; Bramble, third, time 1:03.

Second race, Travers Stakes, three year olds, mile and three-quarter heat, Grenada won by a length; Oden second; Turfman third, time 2:13.

Third race, Sweepstakes, all ages, one and a quarter mile heat, was won by Luke Blackburn by eight lengths; Checkmate second; Volturo third, time 2:11.

Fourth race, Selling race, one mile heat, Pan K. won; Audax second; Charley Gorham third, time 1:47.

Blind Drunk.

HARRISBURG, July 17.—William F. Parrah, one of the Annapolis naval cadets visiting this city, while in a fit of somnolence last night, stepped from the fourth story window of thirty-five feet into an open cellar way, smashing the steps and breaking three of the iron stanchions supporting them. The only injury he received was a fracture of his left wrist.

Fire.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—The four-story brick building, Nos. 13 and 15 Granby street, occupied by H. B. Bolte & Co., under the name of the Atlantic Furniture Company, with the stock and machinery, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building is estimated at \$22,000, and on the machinery at \$15,000.

Foreign.

LONDON, July 17.—The House of Commons is discussing the propriety of raising a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey, and the Irish Republic Bill.

Hurt.

BOSTON, July 17.—Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Lynn, was thrown from a carriage at Nahant yesterday and had his hip broken. Injuries very serious.

Nomination.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the 12th Indiana district nominated Robt. S. Taylor of Fort Wayne, for Congress.

MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

Federal Law.

ATLANTA, July 17.—Judge Woods, in the United States Circuit Court, has decided in the case of the contest between Judge Bigby and Colonel Farrow over the office of District Attorney, that though Judge Bigby was not confirmed by the Senate, his appointment by the President since Congress adjourned entitles him to the office. This case settles the contest in the Montgomery (Ala.) District, and puts in ex-Governor Smith, Judge Woods, after hearing the argument in the case of the Revenue deputies charged with the murder of William Jones, near Atlanta recently, discharged the accused, on the ground that they were in the performance of their duty.

The Colliery Disaster.

LONDON, July 17.—It is believed the Risco Colliery explosion was caused by lightning striking the winding gear at the top of the shaft. Six hundred yards of the pit have been explored up to this morning and seventeen bodies recovered. It will probably be some days before all can be recovered, as about one hundred yards of pit have fallen in.

Davenport Gives Warning.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Before the Wallace investigation committee to-day, Commissioner Davenport said that some alleged fraudulent naturalization papers of 1868 are still out, and that during the coming campaign he will consider it his duty, if complaint is made, to arrest parties offering them.

The Fasting Fool.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Dr. Tanner has entered upon the 20th day of his fast, in good condition. Since midnight he has taken 22 ounces of water. This morning he enjoyed his usual drive, and after his return his pulse was recorded at 84, temperature 99, and respiration 16.

Rifling.

WIMBLEDON, July 17.—In a rifle match between the Lords and Commons at the 200 yards range, the Lords scored 249 and the Commons 262.

In a match at 500 yards' range the Lords scored 483 and the Commons 488. Farrow today scored 34 out of a possible 35, in the Curtis and Harvey prize.

TROTTING at the Raleigh Fair Grounds.

Thursday, July 22, 1880.
COMMENCING AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
MATCH FOR \$500 A SIDE
J. Plimley's r. g., "BLUE WING" J. Plimley's br. h., "HENRY CLAY."
2d Race—Match for \$250 A Side!
J. Plimley's d. g., "BUCKSKIN" J. Plimley's br. m., "ELECTRA."
Both Races will be mile heats to harness. A RUNNING RACE ON THE SAME DAY.
Admission to all parts of the track, will be given free. Reduced railroad rates from Greensboro, Goldsboro, Weldon, and all intermediate stations. Pools sold at 11 M. Lee's on the night before the races. July 21-22.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XVII.

RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1880.

NO. 110.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUFFIN ROLES,

Contractor and Builder,

AND MANUFACTURER OF
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS
And all kinds of

FURNITURE,

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
MOLDINGS, FLOORING,
WEATHER-BOARDING, CEILING, &c.

I make to order, on short notice, all kinds and sizes of WINDOW and DOOR FRAMES. All kinds of Turning and Scroll Sawing done to order.
Give me a trial before buying.
July 16-d&w2c28

"Pieced Cotton Ties."

Fifty thousand bundles pieced Cotton Ties for sale to the trade in lots to suit purchasers. They are made from carefully selected stock; are all double riveted, and have the second hand open slot buckles. They answer every purpose of the New Tie, and can be bought for about two-thirds the price.
W. W. SIMMONS, Agent,
7 Market Street, Providence, R. I.
July 14 d&w.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

THAT VERY DESIRABLE, HANDSOME and commodious residence of J. W. Watson, situated on Northern Avenue, one of the principal thoroughfares of the City. All necessary out-houses, stables, &c. Gas all through the house. The best water in the city. Also several other residences. Call and see. For particulars call on
T. L. LOVE,
Wilmington street.
je22-1m.

Cotton Ginning Machinery.

Six, eight, ten and twelve-horse power Engines, mounted on skids—W. E. Tanner & Co. and Marshall, Graves & Co.'s make; Dan'l Pratt's Alabama Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Cotton Bloom Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Georgia Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Gullitt's Steam Cotton Gins, Feeders and Condensers; Schofield's Hand, Horse and Power Cotton Presses.
These machines are all first-class, and we heartily recommend them to parties in want. We have these machines in store, and guarantee to sell them as low as they can be purchased at the place of manufacture.
WILLIAMSON & UPCHURCH,
July 11-d2m.

The Hygeia Hotel,

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.
Situated 100 yards from Fort Monroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a SUMMER RESORT. Send for circular describing hygienic advantages, etc.
HARRISON PHOEBUS, Proprietor.
my-7-1aug27.

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

EVERYBODY IS SATISFIED
WHO WEARS
MILLER'S
Acme Shirts and Drawers!
Gen'l Furnishing House and Factory,
915 Main Street.
Fine Dress-Shirts and Night-Shirts Made to Measure a Specialty.
NO FIT, NO SALE.
A good shirt, ready-made and unmade, \$1.00. We make a good shirt to measure, unmade, for \$1.25. We make a fine shirt to measure (unmade) for \$1.50. We make the best shirt to measure (unmade) for \$1.75. Extra per dozen for 1 unmade \$1.50. Order-printed blanks for self-measurement. Will make you one on approval. Our One-Dollar Shirt is the best shirt ever made for the price. Sent by mail to any address for \$1.10, with privilege of returning and money refunded if it does not suit. A large stock of Gen'l Furnishing always on hand.
HENRY T. MILLER,
July 2 ly. 915 Main Street, Richmond.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

—AT—
Jos. P. Gully's Old Stand,
RALEIGH, N. C.

In order to supply the increasing demand for goods at this

Old-Established House,

I have laid in a

COMPLETE STOCK,

To which I invite the attention of my old wholesale and retail customers, and all who may wish to buy.
The stock is full in every branch, including DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
TRUNKS,
VALISES,
WHITE GOODS, Etc.
Costs Celebrated Six-cord Spool Cotton and Miles' and Boyden's Shoes, all styles, specialties.
Terms Cash. Prices right.
J. P. GULLY.
till aug 20

GROCERIES.

HUB PUNCH!

Boston Hub Punch!

The finest beverage of the age for the Lunch or Dinner Table, for Traveling or Fishing Parties, or as a Tonic for Feeble People.
I offer this already well known article at the New York and Boston price, \$1.25 per bottle.
Try it and you will acknowledge that its high reputation is well deserved.

"The Lunch Milk Biscuit"

Is undoubtedly the best Plain Cracker in the country. A fresh lot just received, 15 cents per pound.

Groceries and Provisions

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

First-class in quality, sold at low prices and promptly delivered.

E. J. HARDIN.

July 15-1f

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

Pure Old Southampton Vinegar.

Genuine Porto Rico Molasses.

Extra Mess and No. 1 Shore Mackerel.

New River Corned Mallees.

Extra India Mess Corned Beef.

Ferris's Canned Tongues.

Ferris's and Springfield Hams.

N. C. Roe Herring (this season's catch.)

N. C. Roe Herring.

Two years old (very choice.)

Ferris's Smoked Beef, sliced or shaved.

Large stock Salad Dressing and Sauces.

Alexis Godello's Sardines, 1 & 2 boxes.

Cross & Blackwell, French and Monticello

Pickles; Thurber's, Price's, and

Anderson's Extracts.

ALL FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

Cheap to the trade in original packages.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LANE, NOBLE & CO.,

First-Class

Livery and Boarding Stables,

ON SALISBURY STREET, ADJOINING NATIONAL HOTEL.

Carriages and baggage wagons attend the arrival and departure of every train. Orders promptly attended to. July 1-ly.

ADVERTISERS

By addressing GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

Spring street, New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers.

100-PAGE PAMPHLET, 10c. July 1-1m.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents.

Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

Wire, Railing and Ornamental

WORKS.

DUFUR & CO.,

63 N. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE.

may 24 to jan 10 '81

H. J. BROWN,

DEALER IN

WOOD AND METALIC

Burial Cases and Caskets

RALEIGH, N. C.

Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. July 1-ly.

WOOD AND COAL.—J. D. WHITAKER'S

order boxes to be found in the following popular business houses:

ANDREWS & FERRALL, Grocers, on Fayetteville street.

M. GRAUSMAN, Grocer, on Fayetteville street.

FRITCHARD & BROOKS, Hillboro and Salisbury streets, and also one in COTTON EXCHANGE ROOM.

Wood, oak, sawed to order, - - - \$3.50

Wood, pine, sawed to order, - - - 3.00

Reduction on car load lots. June 8-1y.

A GRAND SUCCESS!

Excelsior Bakery

JOHN A. BRAGASSA, Proprietor,

16 Fayetteville St., RALEIGH, N. C.

Fresh Cream Loaf Bread, Sugar Nuts, Buns, Sweet Vienna Buns, Pure Rye Bread, Nice Graham Bread, Snow-capped Wheat Bread.

13 10-Cent Tickets for \$1.

Delivered at your residence by my wagon every morning, except Sunday.

J. A. BRAGASSA, 16 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

my 13 ly.

FURNITURE.

GREAT BARGAINS

John T. Morriss,

Corner Fayetteville and Davis Streets, RALEIGH, N. C.,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, Etc.

I have now in store one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Furniture in the city, consisting of
Walnut D. C. Suites, Cottage Suites, Parlor Suites, Bed Rooms, W. A. instances, Lounges, Tin Safes, Crises, Cradles, What-nots, Wardrobes, Desks, Chairs, Rockers, And many other goods, which will besold cheap for cash. Now is your time to secure bargains.
oct 27 '80

FURNITURE.

W. H. Morriss,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C.

I have in store a nice and select stock of Walnut and Cheap Furniture from the best manufacturers in the East and West, bought in the last four months previous to the late advance in prices, which I will sell for cash at a price that such goods have never been sold for in Raleigh before, or any market outside of Raleigh, freight and express added.

Nice first class Walnut Dressing Case Suites at \$20, worth \$25; Suites at \$20 worth \$25; Bureau Suites at \$20 and \$25; three marble fine Walnut French Dressing Suites, French Plate Glass for \$10, worth \$15. All Suites have ten pieces. Also a nice line of Walnut tables top Tables at \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$8.00, \$12.50, \$15.00. Walnut Hat Racks \$7.50, \$8.00 and \$10.00. Slide Boards at less than they are being sold for at factory. Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Parlor Suites, Rocking Chairs, Lounges, all kinds of Chairs, in fact everything found in a first-class furniture store. All who contemplate buying soon will save money by buying new goods prebated now and paid for. I will keep goods until September 1st, if required to do so. I wish to discontinue the furniture business, is my reason for offering my stock at such prices.

I will sell my stock as a whole to any one wishing to engage in the business. Call and examine for yourself. I want to get out of the business if I can without too great a sacrifice.

W. H. MORRIS,

Were Rooms, Fayetteville St., opposite Post Office, N. C.

may 24 to aug 15 '80

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A. W. FRAPS,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

—AGENT FOR—

TOM COOPER'S

LAUREL VALLEY

CENTENNIAL OLD RYE

—AND—

Wheat Whisky.

A large lot always on hand, from two to four years old, universally acknowledged to be the

Finest Whisky made in the South

Persons wishing STRICTLY PURE SPIRITS, for medicinal or other purposes, can get any size package, from 3 to 50 gallons, by addressing
T. N. COOPER,
Eagle Mills P. O.,
Iredell county, N. C.
je22-1se1.

LAGER BEER

I respectfully call the attention of my friends, patrons and the public generally of the South to

MY NEW, UNADULTERATED AND HEALTHY LAGER,

brewed purely of malt and hops, by the Vienna method and under the supervision of JACOB SEEGER,

2315 German street Baltimore, Md
jan 31 '81

MISCELLANEOUS.

All These Good Things

—AT—

MOSELEY'S SALOON!!

TO-DAY.

Vanilla Ice Cream, the best in Raleigh, Lemon Ice,

Lemonade to order, Soda Water and Cream Soda, Iced Tea,

AND OTHER THINGS IN THE DINING HALL YOU MAY NEED.

IT'S THE SALOON OF RALEIGH

For Ladies and Gentlemen.

je25 tf.

JEWELRY,

Watches, Diamonds, Spectacles,

—AND—

Medals and Badge-Pins a Specialty.

THE largest stock of goods in the South. Solid Silver and Plated Ware. Goods sold at factory prices. Watch repairing a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

John H. Tyler & Co.,

Successors to MITCHELL & TYLER,

No. 1,008 Main Street, Richmond, Va.

The oldest Jewelry House in the South.

sept 27—law1y.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

ELLINGTON, R

(ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.)

House Building of every

AMBER (KILN DRIED), LATHS, SHIP PLAN

SASH, DOORS

AT PRICES BEYOND

Estimates and Plans promptly furnished. All work guaranteed.

STEAM ENGINES.

Raleigh Machinery Agency

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

MACHINERY.

THE BEST PAYING INVESTMENT.

THE TALBOTT ENGINES.

All practical and experienced persons acknowledge the superiority of our Engines and Boilers over all others in

Capacity, Economy, Durability, Simplicity and Perfection.

THE BEST IS CHEAPEST!

All our Machinery is fully and specifically warranted, and it is not only our duty but our pleasure to make our pledges as good as coined gold. Talbott & Sons' fifty years experience and standing as manufacturers should have some weight and value with intending purchasers. Send to me for descriptive circular and price list. I will sell for same price and give same terms as manufacturers.

WAYNE ALLCOTT, Manufacturers' Agent.

Dealer in all kinds of Machinery,

July 1-ly. RALEIGH, N. C.

ENGINES FOR GINNING AND THRESHING.

STATIONARY, PORTABLE,

Cheap, Safe and Durable.

Power and Hand Presses,

Unsurpassed in Speed and Effect.

Hydraulic and Screw

TOBACCO PRESSES.

Send for Circulars.

THE DAILY NEWS.

By P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.
RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1880.

THE CAMPAIGN COMMENCED!

THE WEST CALLS!

Cleveland Pledges 1,400 Majority!

GOVERNOR JARVIS AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL KENAN SPEAK TO A LARGE CROWD.

[Special Telegram to THE RALEIGH NEWS.]
SHELBY, N. C., July 17, 1880.

Shelby was enthusiastic to-day over the presence of Governor Jarvis and Attorney-General Kenan. The town was crowded with the good citizens of Cleveland and adjoining counties.

The ladies had decorated the courthouse with flags and flowers, and the portraits of our leaders were conspicuous in the foreground.

Governor Jarvis and Colonel Kenan were escorted to the courthouse by the Cleveland Guards, one of the handsomest companies of our citizen soldiery, and bearing the old name of one of the most honored commands in the Confederate Army.

GOV. JARVIS LEADS.

Governor Jarvis spoke for two hours. He discussed both State and National questions in an exhaustive manner. He sketched and contrasted with a bold hand the characters of Hancock and Garfield and presented himself to the people as a candidate for Governor with the endorsement of his present administration of affairs as his best promise that, if chosen he would be the Governor of the whole people. His speech was enthusiastically a good one, and the Cleveland people told him so by applauding him heartily.

COL. KENAN AT HOME.

Col. Kenan was at home in Cleveland. A whole battalion of his brave boys had followed him in war, and would never desert him in time of peace. He spoke principally on the subject of education, and the increasing demand for a better system. The Legislature had settled the State debt, and eliminated the great disturbing element of our State politics—the Western North Carolina Railroad—by selling it. Both acts were commendable in themselves, and he endorsed both. They were the acts and the policy of the party, and it had the highest claims on our best efforts for this accomplishment. His speech was well received, and he was frequently interrupted by applause.

The presence of fair women was quite a novelty in the hurly-burly of political discussion, but it was a very pleasant one, and they were eyed quite as much as the men. Cleveland pledges the ticket 1,400 majority.

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Gov. Jarvis will join Mrs. Jarvis at the Cleveland Springs this evening. He will spend Sunday there, and go to Rutherford early Monday morning, where an immense crowd will meet him. The mountains are moved.

L. L. P.

THE CENTRE RESPONDS.

Yesterday at Concord.

IMMENSE CROWD AND GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

CONCORD, July 17, 1880.

Twelve hundred people were present at the ratification meeting here to-day. The speaking began at noon in Allison's Grove. ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON.

Major Clement Dowd, the Democratic candidate for Congress, opened the ball in fine style.

LEACH AND BUSBEE

followed. Busbee won new honors, and Leach surpassed himself. The speaking at the grove lasted five hours. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the courthouse at 8 o'clock.

AT NIGHT.

Col. Jno. N. Staples, of Greensboro, was the first speaker. He was listened to by an immense audience of ladies and gentlemen. He paid a glowing tribute to Governor Jarvis, and in words brilliantly eloquent contrasted the record of Hancock with Republican rule.

Leach, Dowd and Busbee spoke again at night. All the speeches were

AGGRESSIVE BUT CONSERVATIVE.

That they were eloquent goes without saying from the names of the men who made them. The orators discussed both State and National affairs. Their efforts were worthy of the cause they espoused and the principles they represented.

Good feeling and great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the day.

M.

A WASHINGTON SPECIAL to the New York Times says that Colonel Isaac J. Young tells them that the Republicans hope to carry North Carolina this Fall; are sure to do it if their votes are fairly counted. The Colonel is after the main chance, and we hope he may succeed in bleeding the Yankees well. They will lose their money, but then they can console themselves with the thought that they have returned to the South a part of the money stolen from it. The Pilgrim instinct will make them feel virtuous and brag of it as an act of self-sacrificing honesty.

HAMMOCK AND JARVIS clubs not receiving THE NEWS will oblige us by notice of the fact.

ABOUT SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

The Republican papers of this State are very generally reprinting the remarkable inventions by which it was sought to scare the Democracy from the re-nomination of Governor JARVIS. These have force only as having been the work of persons who called themselves Democrats, but who may or may not have been entitled to be so called. Their names are unknown, and the question of their actual politics therefore not readily to be determined. But the Winston Republican of yesterday, which, if we remember aright, began with the reprint of these wretched falsehoods, has made them its own. We copy from it the following paragraphs:

"The people of North Carolina are to adopt or reject, in November, a constitutional amendment dissolving the debt of the special tax bonds, as being of fraudulent creation."—Democratic.

"And yet the people of North Carolina are called upon by the wire-pullers of the Democratic Party to elect to the highest office in their gift, Thos. J. Jarvis, the man who, every time he voted, voted in favor of the same special tax bonds. But, then, the Democratic Party act as if the people were fools."

We are charitable enough to suppose that the Winston Republican knows nothing of what it talks, though it seems singular to us that any man in North Carolina, especially a man who undertakes to inform others by printing a newspaper, should be ignorant of the fact that his strong hold upon the people of North Carolina was won by Gov. JARVIS, in the General Assembly, fighting to its destruction the special-tax legislation of the Radical party, and then by seeking, in the Convention of 1875, to engraft upon the Constitution its final repudiation, as will be done by the people at the polls in November next. But if even an editor be so ignorant, others may be equally ignorant; others still may be misled by the boldness with which the lie is given to what they have thought they knew to be fact; and to inform the one and to reassure the other class, a history of this special-tax legislation would seem opportune at the outset of the canvass.

In the Assembly of 1868-'69 every evil element which endangers good order and good government mustered in strength. The negro who had just been enfranchised, and the carpet-bagger who controlled him, reigned supreme in our halls of legislation. The negro knew nothing of legislation and the carpet-bagger possessed an unrivaled skill in the arts of legislative jobbery and corruption. An opportunity was here offered for fraud on a gigantic scale, and the carpet-bagger rose to the occasion. Under the delusive pretext of developing the State, and furnishing market facilities to our people, a scheme was concocted of issuing bonds upon the faith of the State, to the amount of many millions, for the ostensible purpose of building railroads. Two sources of profit were open to the projectors of this scheme: First, the bonus which would be charged on the sale of the votes authorizing the issue of the bonds, for a few men had the Radical members absolutely at their will; second, the opportunity of appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the bonds when put on the market. This was easy to do for as matters then stood the projectors of the scheme had but to speak the word to get themselves appointed presidents and directors of railroads, and thus have the disposal of the bonds in their own hands. How the credit of the State was ruined, what immense booty was realized by the guilty confederates in this most flagitious scheme is well known. The purpose of this foul conspiracy Gov. JARVIS penetrated at once, notwithstanding its specious disguise; but to oppose any successful resistance by votes to its consummation was impossible, the Democratic members being a mere handful. All that he could do was to demonstrate that the passage of these acts involved a rate of taxation vastly in excess of what was allowed by the constitution, and which would grind our people into the earth. This was done clearly, strongly, faithfully, repeatedly. After exhausting every resource of reason, after vain endeavors to awaken a sense of duty to constituents, he found that the bill then before the House, the first in the fraudulent series, would pass in spite of everything that could be done by its opponents. Having no other resource, he now resorted to the only expedient left him, viz.: the chance of a rehearing of the bill by means of a motion to reconsider on the next or some subsequent day. To such as may be unacquainted with parliamentary law it may be well to explain that those only who vote for a bill which passes can move its reconsideration; those who vote against it are not allowed to make this motion. The reason of the rule is obvious; if those who oppose and vote against a bill might move a reconsideration, this method of opposition would be resorted to every day, and the whole session be consumed on a single bill; but when one who has voted for it moves its reconsideration, there is just ground for believing that the action of the House has been hasty and unwise and ought to be reviewed. To entitle himself to submit this motion, and thus obtain a rehearing, after an interval had been allowed for reason and duty to resume their sway, he resorted to this parliamentary expedient and voted for the bill. When the opportunity arrived for making the motion, he was anticipated by another person, and the motion itself was defeated. But he had now learned the sort of body he had to deal with, that

its members were bent upon carrying out the plot, and were deaf to all remonstrance; henceforth, by his speeches, by every device which parliamentary law supplied, and by his votes, he redoubled his efforts to prevent other bills of the same sort, as they were brought forward in succession, from passing in the first instance. In opposition to each of these, and they were many in number, he exhausted every resource that could be brought to bear. All his efforts, however, were vain; the members of the Democratic party in this body were but few, and when it came to the vote they were swept away by overwhelming majorities. All the bills were passed, and the conspirators were triumphant. Nothing more could be done at that session. But the end was not yet. When the taxes imposed by these bills came to be levied, a cry of distress went up from a plundered and outraged people. Trusting that that voice would not be disregarded by any Assembly however senseless and callous, Gov. JARVIS at the ensuing session introduced a bill repealing all railroad appropriations; this bill, after a long struggle—for the leaders clung to the prospect of further plunder with a death grip—was finally passed.

That this is a correct statement of events in which the part borne by Gov. JARVIS entitles him to the lasting gratitude of every North Carolina tax-payer; any one may see who will examine the Journals of the Legislature and of the Convention and the files of contemporaneous newspapers in which his speeches are printed. For those who may not have time or opportunity to do this, we have had such examination made and annex in particular what is above stated in general.

On December 12th and 14th, a number of bills that had passed the Senate, making appropriations to railroads, and had been sent over to the House, as will be seen on pages 82 and 83 of the House Journal 1868-'69, were referred to the committee on Internal Improvements. On December 14, as will be seen on page 88, a bill came over from the Senate to the House entitled "a bill to re-enact and confirm certain acts of the General Assembly authorizing the issue of State Bonds, and for certain Railroad companies." This bill was also referred to the committee on Internal Improvements, and was ordered to be printed. The "certain Railroads" referred to in this bill were the Williams-son and Tarboro Railroad, the Chatham Railroad, and the Western North Carolina Railroad, and the appropriations to them were made at the Summer session of 1868. This was the first of the many bills put upon its passage in the House, and it passed its second reading on December 10th, and third reading on Dec. 17th, as will be seen by reference to pages 91 and 96, House Journal. This bill, as will be seen by reference to chapter 7, Laws 1868-'69, page 48, provided that the Chatham Road, the Williams-son and Tarboro Railroad and the Western North Carolina Railroad should return the Bonds that had been issued to them under the acts of the Summer session, and get others in their place, of like amount to those returned. This bill was passed under the call of the previous session, so that no amendments could be offered. Gov. Jarvis, then of Tyrrell, resorted to well known parliamentary tactics in common use with opponents of a measure, voted in the affirmative with the majority, in order to move to reconsider, for the purpose of striking out of the bill the authority to issue other bonds. Before he could get the floor a friend of the bill moved to reconsider and that motion was laid upon the table, which left Governor Jarvis on the journal as voting aye. This is the only place in the journal where his name is found recorded as voting for the passage of any Special Tax Bond Bill. That this vote was the vote of an enemy to the Special Tax Bonds, and not the vote of a friend, is apparent from Gov. Jarvis's entire record.

On the 21st January (House Journal, page 167), a bill to appropriate bonds for the Marion Turnpike Company was under consideration, and on its passage Governor Jarvis voted No. On the same day a bill "to separate and divide the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad," which appropriated bonds, was put on its passage (page 169, House Journal). Gov. Jarvis voted No. On the 23d January a bill to amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company, appropriating bonds, was taken up, and on page 175 House Journal Governor Jarvis will be found voting No. On the same day on a bill with reference to the Northern North Carolina Railroad Company, appropriating bonds, page 176, Gov. Jarvis is recorded as voting No. On January 26th, on a bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company, appropriating bonds, on page 200 it is written that Gov. Jarvis voted No. On the 22nd March, on a bill to authorize the construction of a railroad through the counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Stokes and Surry, appropriating bonds, page 450, Governor Jarvis is recorded as voting No on its passage.

Under the bills authorizing the issue of Special Tax Bonds, the aggregate amount to be issued was about \$26,000,000. The principle decided in the case of Galloway vs. the Chatham Railroad, decided at January term 1869 of the Supreme Court, was that no bonds could be issued unless a tax was levied to pay the interest thereon. Now before Special Tax Bonds were issued, Gov. Jarvis, as will be seen on page 267, moved "that all the taxes for State and personal property of the State shall in no case exceed two-thirds of one per cent." It was admitted that this feature, under the decision of the Supreme Court above referred to, would defeat all the Special Tax Bonds, and having failed in the direct fight against the passage of the various bills authorizing the Special Tax Bonds, this amendment was offered by Gov. Jarvis for the purpose, as he then and there declared, of preventing the issue of any Special Tax Bonds, no such bonds having been then actually issued from the Treasury. In advocating this amendment Gov. Jarvis said in his speech that unless this amendment was

adopted the people would be "left to the pitiless mercy of the cormorants that hover around the Capitol of the dear old State, feeding upon the life blood of the people, and whose constant cry is a few more millions of bonds."

Nowhere can it be shown that he has ever voted to levy any tax for either State or county purposes in violation of this amendment declaring this limit of taxation. The Journals will show that he never voted in a single instance for special tax bills passed for county purposes—because he believed them in violation of the Constitution, as his speech on this point clearly shows.

Every effort having failed to defeat the issuing of the bonds, they were issued and went into the hands of the various railroad Presidents, and in consequence thereof, in the year 1869, the people were taxed over and above the amount authorized by the Constitution to be levied about 60 cents on each \$100 worth of property to pay the interest on them.

Continuing his hostility to the special tax bonds, on the reassembling of the Legislature in the winter of 1869-'70, Gov. Jarvis introduced in the House a bill to repeal all laws making appropriations of bonds to railroads or for paying interest on the same. This measure was, after a long struggle, in which he was the leader, passed through the House at the session of 1869-'70, and the people have not been taxed for any such purpose since. In advocating this repealing act, he said, as may be seen by reference to the *Sentinel* of February 28, 1870: "The burdened and distressed condition of the people, and the cruel hardships which this special tax system had worked upon them, and the reckless and unconstitutional manner in which this vast amount of debt had been contracted, demanded the passage of the bill."

This was said in the presence of the very men who were fully aware of the part that he had taken in the legislation of the previous session in reference to these bonds; and the fact that no one dared to charge him then and there with complicity in passing the bills creating these bonds is the strongest proof of the honest hostility he had always evinced to them.

But this was not all. He pursued these Special Tax Bonds, with a relentless purpose of destroying them, into another and a higher forum. In the Constitutional Convention of 1875 he introduced an ordinance to amend section 6 of article 1, of the Constitution, page 82, Journal, so as to add at the end of the section "that the General Assembly shall have no power to levy any tax for the payment of any bonds known as Special Tax Bonds, or Convention Bonds, or any part of said bonds without first submitting the question to the qualified voters of the State."

This was an out and out repudiation of the Special Tax Bonds, and in advocating its passage, Governor Jarvis in reviewing the legislation under which these bonds were issued, used this strong language:

"This amendment might be called repudiation if it was so wished, but the effect of it was to prohibit the Legislature from ever levying a tax to pay interest or principal of the Special Tax Bonds which were conceived in fraud, born in corruption, reared in the cradle of iniquity, and prostituted to the basest purposes—the work of the Legislature of 1868-'69. The word repudiation in connection with these bonds was what the people of North Carolina wanted."

This, too, was said in the presence of G. Z. French, of New Hanover, one of the leaders of the Special Tax Bond legislation in the Legislature of 1868-'70, and in the presence of Mr. Bowman, of Mitchell, and Mr. Hinnant, of Johnston, who were likewise members of said Legislature. These gentlemen were also members of the Convention of 1875, and were Republicans, who would have promptly denounced Governor Jarvis for this inconsistency had they not known his uniform hostility to all such legislation.

A more absurd and unfounded charge was never made than that by which it is attempted to hold Governor Jarvis responsible for the issue of the Special Tax Bonds. Governor Jarvis has had no connection with them before or since their issue save to fight them.

THE REPORT of the United States Commissioner of Agriculture for 1879 has just been issued. Publication has been delayed by lack of an appropriation, and so the report is brought down to April of this year, upon returns made in which month is based a statement of values of farming and timbered lands in each State. These returns show that, in addition to the bounteous crops which the farmers will gain this year, they have also been made richer by the increase of about 8 per cent., taking the average for the whole country, in the price of farm lands, and compared with the prices one year earlier. The timbered lands show a tendency to appreciate in value more rapidly than the cleared land. In North Carolina the increase is 6 per cent., its cleared lands being valued at \$9.77 and its timbered lands at \$5.53 per acre. The highest valuation is in Massachusetts at \$8.5 for cleared and \$43.25 for timber land; the lowest in Alabama, where cleared lands are valued at \$6.33, and timber lands at \$1.08 per acre.

THE FRENCH people have selected July 14th as their national anniversary, the Bastille having been destroyed on that day in 1789. To all outward appearance they have at last established a government that will stay. But since July 14, 1879, they have known many and violent changes. There was the first Republic, which lasted from 1792 to 1799; then came the Napoleonic supremacy, from 1799 to 1814-'15; then the restoration of the Bourbons under Louis XVIII and CHARLES X.; then the monarchy under Louis PHILIPPE, "King of the French," from 1830 to 1848; then the second Republic under President LOUIS NAPOLEON, from 1848 to 1852; then the second empire from 1852 to September, 1870; then the "Government of the National Defence," after the disastrous Prussian war, and the third Republic, from 1871 to the present time.

IN 1866 THE DEBT per capita of the United States was \$85.71. The increase in population since that time, however, has been so great that it is now about \$40 per capita. So we are all really worth \$40 each more than we were in 1866 without knowing it.

GLORIOUS averages of the condition of leading crops are reported by the Department of Agriculture. There should be a great many mortgages lifted from farms this year.

MRS. PIERREPOINT.

A Sketch in Two Parts.

PART II. WHITECHAPEL.

The way which lies between Prince's Gate and Whitechapel is neither short nor pleasant; there is a whole series of cuts and windings and unexpected turnings to be taken; yet neither locality experiences any serious inconvenience from the comparative inaccessibility of the other.

The glaring July sun beat down upon the pavement, shedding a fierce light on all around, making the staring geraniums in the flower-boxes look redder than ever, and bringing out sudden points of brightness in the steel harness and glossy coats of Mrs. Pierrepoint's carriage horses, which stood impatiently champing before the door of a certain house in Prince's Gate. Jarvis and John, one on the box of the victoria, the other standing on the hot pavement, were by no means in a good temper.

"Haven't no patience with missus's whims," said the coachman, grumpily, "Whitechapel, indeed! and on such a day as this."

"Maybe she's taken to district visitin'," suggested John, mildly.

"Not 'er line. Mark my words, she's up to some game or other." Jarvis never finished that sentence, for at this point the door was flung open, and Mrs. Pierrepoint came forth to the outer air.

"Whitechapel or not Whitechapel," (as Jarvis said,) "the missus" had certainly shown no carelessness with respect to toilet that afternoon.

Perhaps some stiff-backed people might have considered her costume hardly suitable to a one-year-old widow; she had cast off the heavy crape dress, bonnet and mantle, to which she had so rigidly adhered during the first twelve months of her widowhood, and wore some soft, transparent, web-like material, with a dark line rippling down it, which lost itself every now and then in the folds. Her hat was soft and feathery, of some graceful, indefinite shape; in the front of her dress were two heavy, half-opened roses of a deep creamy color.

She stepped into the carriage, and repeated her orders of the morning to the obsequious John, "Number 2, St. Gibb's Buildings, near the Bethnal Green Museum."

An observer more penetrating than the footman might have remarked a rather higher tone than usual in the well-trained voice, a brighter sparkle in the eyes, a faint quiver in the full, red lips; but John was thinking about the long, hot journey before him—envying his mistress the lace parasol, which made her look so cool and comfortable.

The carriage rolled from the door; Mrs. Pierrepoint lay back with wide eyes and parted lips, through which came the short, quick breath. She could not think; her head seemed in a confused whirl, half-delicious, half-terrible. To-day, today she was to reap the reward of long months of self-denial and self-repression. There would be a struggle—she was prepared for that, for Frank was terribly proud; but of ultimate victory she felt sure. Her whole being seemed in a sweet fever, swayed by a "prodigious inward joy," such as she had not experienced since the old rectory days; a joy enhanced perhaps by its very want of a sure foundation on which to rest.

Absorbed in her own thoughts, it was not till she had been borne far beyond familiar places that she was aware of the change of scene. When she was roused from her reverie by the unaccustomed sights, sounds and smells, she looked around her with a little start of surprise and horror.

Frank a curate in Whitechapel! It seemed impossible. Frank, with his ultra-sensitiveness to external surroundings; his shrinking from anything harsh, or discordant, or unsightly; his keen delight in the soft, the harmonious, the beautiful.

She saw the narrow, crowded streets, the endless rows of houses, from whose every window hard, worn faces of half-starved people were peering; women were leaning far out over the sills, with the disregard of danger characteristic of their class, screaming harshly to over-the-road or street acquaintances. Children swarmed over doorsteps on the foot-way, in the roadway, jostling the chaffering crowd round the "costers" barrows, eliciting oaths from the men, who lounged, smoking and swearing, about the pavement.

Mrs. Pierrepoint shuddered and closed her eyes, and a terrible fear struck her like a chill. What if Frank should be ill, dying? he was always delicate, and the life which he must have been lately leading must have tried him sorely.

What a long way off was her destination! how slowly was the carriage moving! She called to the coachman to drive faster, but he answered that he was going at a greater rate than usual; the neighborhood was crowded, he dared not increase his pace.

At last they emerged from the more crowded thoroughfares into a closely interlacing network of small streets; to the right, round by the left, to the right again; then the carriage stopped before a dingy block of high, narrow-windowed houses. Mrs. Pierrepoint felt her color coming and going, and her heart beating faster and faster; she got out and told the man to drive on; then she knocked steadily at a crazy door with a great chalk 2 marked on it. A little pause, which seemed an age, the sound of a scuffle within, followed by the heavy tramp of advancing footsteps, and in another moment Minnie found herself face to face with a worn-out, sullen-looking woman who stood in silent wonder before her.

"The Rev. Mr. Quornham lives here, I believe," said Mrs. Pierrepoint in her most conciliatory tones.

The woman's naturally sullen expression gathered definiteness; there were suspicion and hostile questioning in her glance as she said shortly, "Yes."

"I wish to see him," Minnie went on, with a continued effort at extreme suavity of manner.

The woman put her hands on her hips, and looked uncompromisingly at the dainty figure before her. "Don't know if you can see 'im, I'm sure," she gently but firmly said.

speaking half a note higher than before. "s not had 'is tea yet?" she never makes much of a dinner, so I give 'im 'is tea early." The woman spoke defiantly, yet with a certain undertone of protectiveness and grim tenderness which the other distinctly felt.

"But will you please tell Mr. Quornham that I am here? There was a deeper flush on Mrs. Pierrepoint's face, a softer brightness in her eye—every one it seemed loved Frank, even this hard, worn-out creature."

The woman closed the door, then, without a word, led the way up the dark, narrow stairs, which creaked and shook at every step. On the second story she stopped before a door and knocked.

No answer. "e's not in there. I'll tell 'im you've come," panted the sullen landlady, at the same time showing the visitor into the room, and slamming the door upon her.

Minnie was not sorry for the respite; now that the moment had come for which she consciously or unconsciously she had shaped the latter part of her life, she felt a vague fear, a terrible anxiety, though deep down in her heart lay the certainty of success, diffusing a strange happiness through all her doubts. She glanced around her with tender scrutiny, and her eyes filled as she noted the pathetic little attempts at refinement amidst the utter poverty of the surroundings. The room was rather large, but miserably fitted and furnished, yet somehow it was stamped with the unmistakable mark of culture and refinement. The patched window was open, and the scent of mignonette was wafted in from the pots on the sill; two or three fine engravings hung on the wall, (one, she remembered with a thrill, she had given him); there was a set of book-shelves with their well-worn books, many of them those little brown-backed, red-leaved volumes, of which she had been rather jealous in the old days; on the table was a blue vase with creamy flowers in it, one of which had fallen on an open volume of "The Earthly Paradise."

Footsteps sounded outside; then the handle of the door turned; her heart beat faster and faster; only by a mighty effort did she raise her eyes to the tall figure advancing toward her.

Some people said, speaking of him not wholly admiringly, that Frank Quornham was like a lily; and the simile was not altogether ill-chosen. Something in the lines of the tall, slight figure, in the curve of the exquisitely graceful neck supporting the fine, fair head with its pale face and long, delicate features, might have suggested the most graceful of all flowers; but there the resemblance ceased; there was no flower-like weakness or sweet sensuality in the man's strong, grave face, with its well-controlled lips and deep-set eyes.

He came slowly toward Mrs. Pierrepoint, who rose and stood calm and pale before him. A faint, almost imperceptible flush sprang for an instant to his cheek, but slight and fleeting as it was, she saw it, and gave it her own interpretation.

"Mrs. Pierrepoint," he said, bowing gravely, "this is an unexpected pleasure."

Minnie thought, "How dreadfully pale and thin he is looking!" her words were:

"You see it is a case of Mohammed and the mountain. You did not come and see me, so I have come to see you." She spoke lightly and with strict impersonality, carefully steering clear of the familiar "Frank" and the formal "Mr. Quornham."

Frank was puzzled. "Pray sit down," he said, indicating a chair, and speaking with marked formality.

Minnie obeyed, feeling somehow a little chill and frightened; she had told herself over and over again that such would be her reception—her fear had no solid foundation, was only the recurrence of a certain feeling of something like awe which she had always had for Frank, even in the days when she had tyrannized over him.

"I did not know where you lived, till the other day, when the Dean told me," she said; "it must be a great change after Trinity."

"Yes, indeed. College is the little bit of poetry which comes into so many otherwise prosaic lives. It is something to store up in one's memory."

"I can quite think it; one must need a great many pleasant memories in Whitechapel."

"Though even Whitechapel is not without its charms, when one comes to know them."

"I think it would take me a long time to find them out," said Minnie, with a little laugh. She was wondering how she could give the conversation a less impersonal turn, for she felt that very soon the tumultuous inner emotions must burst through the outer crust of composure.

There was a little pause. Mr. Quornham leaned back in his chair, rather wearily; Mrs. Pierrepoint tapped the ground impatiently with her foot. She had meant to be cautious, to lead up to the denouement very slowly and carefully, feeling her ground at every step; but she had miscalculated her own strength—she could bear the silence, the coldness, no longer; she must set at rest the wild desires and terrible raging in her bosom. For a moment she buried her face in her hands, then, clasping them tightly together and looking straight at the young man, she spoke in a clear, high voice:

"I dare say you are surprised at seeing me here to-day, Frank, after all that has happened. If it were to any other than yourself, to any one less great and noble, I should not have come. I have been very cruel, very wicked—but remember I was young and inexperienced. Oh, Frank, won't you forgive me? won't you give me back what you offered me once and I threw away so blindly?"

You were willing then to take my worthless self, now I offer you my worthless self and all I have."

Frank Quornham sprang to his feet, the delicate nostrils quivering, the pale cheeks glowing for an instant with a pink flush.

Minnie Pierrepoint, too, had risen, and stood exactly facing him; but when she saw that swift action of his, she came nearer and looked up into his eyes; a sudden thrill of pain, and dread, and joy passed through her—she spoke quickly, to stay the words on his lips:

"Frank, dear, I can't help being rich!"

She stood with flushed, uplifted face, and extended hands; her breath came and went; there was a half-smile on her parted lips, and a great tear gathered in her eyes, which rolled down her cheek.

Frank Quornham did not hesitate; the flush had faded from his cheek; his

whole face was white, even to the lips; but there was no faltering in the low, deliberate voice:

"Mrs. Pierrepoint," he said, "let there be no misunderstanding between us. I hope I should not be guilty of that form of cowardice which sacrifices the happiness of two lives out of fear of the world's judgment. But there is a barrier between us greater than any difference of station could have raised up. Once I trusted you, believed in you, was ready to shape my life for you. By your own act you destroyed that faith; of faith in other things, which you nearly destroyed. I will not peak. I am deeply grieved that this should have happened. I can appreciate the generosity of your offer, but I cannot accept it."

She stood like a statue before him, her hands still extended, her face uplifted toward him; the joyful tear of a moment ago lay on her cheek, the smile was frozen on her lips, but the cheek was ghastly pale, there was no color in the full lips. She felt as if some one were stabbing her, and her heart-blood was flowing, dripping drop, as she stood.

He had spoken quite gently, quite impersonally; but the scorn, whose expression he had been so careful to repress in voice and words, seemed conveyed to her with all the more force by some subtle means; she felt paralyzed by it; suddenly her own acts and motives stood before her in all their miserable smallness, she seemed to feel dimly at something greater and nobler, to see a great gulf stretching between herself and this man, a gulf none to be spanned.

When Frank ceased speaking, there was a pause; he stood with head bowed back and eyes fixed straight before him. Minnie's arms dropped nervelessly to her side, her head fell on her bosom, she made a few steps to the door; Frank came forward and held it open for her as she passed through, the folds of her dress tossed him, and she felt his breath on her head in the narrow doorway, but she did not look up.

Back, back, through dirty, crowded streets to stately mansions and pleasant parks.

For ever and for ever! She had received her sentence, and there was no more to be said; a relentless though impalpable force held them apart; there was no hope on; were the hungry women crawling and pushing at the stall, fiercely eyeing for the cheapest bits of food meat, more pitiable than this lady leaning back in her luxurious carriage, with the demure despair and self-contempt gnawing at her heart?

She could see the long years striding before her, and for the first time she realized what she had forfeited, and how sickened as she came within sight of the great house, and thought of the emptiness of all her splendor and her wealth and love.—Temple Bar.

The County of Pamlico.

[Bradstreet's N. Y. Semi-Weekly.]

The County of Pamlico is situated on the north side of Neuse river. It comprises all the territory on the map lying between the Neuse and Pamlico rivers. Beginning at the mouth of Broad Creek (a tributary of the Neuse) 6 miles from Newbern; running with said creek to the Beaufort county line; thence with the Beaufort county line to Jones' bay, at the head of Goose creek (tributary of Pamlico river); thence with Pamlico river to Pamlico sound; thence along the sound to the mouth of the Neuse; thence up the Neuse to Broad creek; the beginning, comprising nearly the whole of that vast body of fertile swamp land, noted for its productiveness. This land has been known to produce at the rate of 50 pounds of white lint cotton per acre without fertilizing. It is a very common water for the farmers to gather 500 pounds of good lint cotton per acre without the aid of fertilizers, or from 75 to 100 bushels of corn. The land is of a deep black soil, with a large growth of black-gum, sweet-gum, ash, yellow poplar and pine. The ridgelines have an abundant growth of live-beech and holly. There are large tracts of this swamp land (unimproved) for sale at from \$5 to \$10 per acre.

This county was formed by an act of the Legislature in 1872, and then had a

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1880.

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to canvassing and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 7 o'clock each morning.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather, occasional rain along the coast, winds mostly from the northwest to southwest, stationary or higher temperature with slightly higher barometer.

TOWN AND COUNTY NOTES.

See fourth page.

No Mayor's court items for yesterday.

Major L. M. Long, of the Roanoke News, was with us yesterday.

W. Walters & Co., of Baltimore, took out drummers' license yesterday.

All the regular local traps were blank yesterday. Only it heated up again.

We learn from the country that the young partridge crop is very promising.

Only one man in all Wake county was smart enough to take out a marriage license yesterday.

Messrs. A. P. C. Bryan, W. R. Tucker and Robert Williamson left yesterday morning for an extended Northern tour.

The costs in the case of the State vs. Jacob Norwood were ordered to be taxed against the prosecutor. A few more of such orders would revise the tax lists; many malice and frivolous prosecutions.

Very soon now the grocers and Cotton Exchange will have a private excursion to Newhead. That's the time we are going; for it is not the pleasantest affair of the season we are at a loss to know what will make pleasant affairs.

The Register of Deeds has called the magistrates of the county to meet in Raleigh on the 24th of August, together with the commissioners to revise the tax lists; and J. D. Ballentine, Secretary of the Board of Magistrates, has notified that they to meet on the same day to elect a Board of Commissioners.

The Superior Court adjourned yesterday. During the three weeks' term, just closed, there have been in this court 68 submissions and convictions. Nine parties were sent to the work-house and William Williams and C. A. Beaton were sent to the Penitentiary for one year each, Willis Thompson for five years, and Isaac Slocum for ten years. All the delegates to the Penitentiary were of the approved mercantile tint and all went for larceny.

By the Sea Waves.—Major L. M. Long and B. L. Lewis, Esq., left for Norfolk yesterday afternoon.

The March of Improvement.—Messrs. Cameron, Hay & Co. have put up some beautiful new signs.

Thatched at Penny's mill is being repaired.

Too Kind.—We have received a sample sheet of the *Nation* with a note appended, offering to send it to us for editorial purposes at half rates. Now it is really touching to find that the *Nation* holds us in such kind remembrance, but as the only editorial use we could possibly have for the *Nation* is served at a much cheaper rate, we must decline.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—The following are the receipts of cotton for the week ending on Saturday, as furnished by Mr. A. H. Thompson, Secretary of the Exchange:

Receipts for the week,	582
same week last year,	600
Increase for the week,	582
Total receipts to date,	50,215
same date last year,	46,111
Increase to date,	4,104

ORDINATION IN CHRIST CHURCH.—Specially interesting services may be expected in Christ Church, in this city, on next Tuesday morning, the 20th instant. Bishop Lyman will then admit to the Diaconate Mr. B. W. Daugherty, for some time in charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Edenton. The services will begin promptly at half-past 10 o'clock, and the public, as to all services and at all times, are cordially invited to attend.

DEATH OF JOHN W. ROGERS.—Mr. John W. Rogers, a citizen of Middle Creek township, in this county, died of paralysis, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in his 78th year.

Mr. Rogers was 78 years of age, and was born and lived all his life in this county. He came in town yesterday morning on business. He went to Judge Rogers' office, and while there was stricken down for 11 o'clock. Two doctors were called for, but they could not avert his death. Mrs. Rogers was sent for as soon as her husband was stricken, but did not reach until after his death.

LAST WEEK'S DEAD.—Mortuary report for the week ending Saturday evening at sunset, July 17, 1880.

July 10th, Sue Howard, 4th Ward, Raleigh, white; age, 17 years. Typhoid fever.

July 11th, Frank C. Christophers, 1st Ward, Raleigh, white; age, 34 years. Diphtheria.

July 12th, Sarah Smith, 5th Ward, Raleigh, colored; age, 2 weeks. Bowel complaint.

July 14th, Willie Spencer, — Ward, Raleigh, colored; age 8½ years. Typhoid fever.

July 15th, Jesse H. Cole, Raleigh township, near Western boundary of the city, white; age, 11 months and 17 days. Enteric colitis with convulsions.

July 16th, W. E. Threl, Insane Asylum, white; age, —. Consumption.

July 17th, John W. Rogers, 2d Ward, Raleigh, white; age, 80 years. Cerebral apoplexy.

A permit was granted for the interment of two still-born (twins) infants.

The one marked (x) was signed by a Magistrate; the one marked (y) was consigned to Union county for interment, and the one marked x was a resident of White Oak township, and died suddenly while in the city.

The health of the city is good.

Is a Bull Dog a Deadly Weapon?

OPINION OF THE COURT.

Wake Superior Court, June Term 1880.

STATE vs. DAN WARREN, Assault with Deadly Weapon.

The defendant in this case stands indicted for an assault with deadly weapon and the jury find as a fact that he did assault the prosecuting witness with a certain bull dog. The question then arises is a bull dog a deadly weapon. It is a new question and must be settled by reference to the analogies.

In the celebrated case of *The True Believers vs. Sut Lovingood* (1 Harris 219) the defendant was indicted for an assault on one Person Bullen by turning lizards loose at the bottom of said Bullen's breeches leg with the head pointed upward. There were other counts in the indictment for scaring the women, breaking up a revival and insulting the person, but the gravamen of the offence was the attack by means of the lizards. On the trial it was developed that while the person was preaching on the subject of "Hell Serpents," (Sut. had run eight lizards up his breeches leg. That the person had thereupon been impressed with the idea that the serpents had him, and in his endeavors to get rid of them had divested himself of every article of clothing, except a pair of low-quartered brogans, homespun socks and eel skin garters. In this condition he ran over or through his entire congregation.

The defendant sloped during the trial and was outlawed, and a reward of eight dollars cash, to be paid in corn or other produce on or about the next quarterly meeting, was offered for his capture, dead or alive or ailing.

Still more closely in point is the case of *Snalls vs. Stuboy*, 13 Ohio, 97. In this case it was shown that the plaintiff was in the nightly habit of visiting the daughter of the defendant, a most estimable young lady, and that their front-gate scenes were frequently prolonged to what the parent State regarded as an unholy hour. Not being able by argument to convince the jury, the defendant resorted to the use of force, and was convicted.

The next day this estimable young man appeared in a lawyer's office with a large pillow in his arms. Having carefully deposited this pillow in a convenient chair he seated himself thereon and instructed the lawyer to bring suit against Mr. Stuboy for assault and battery, and stated that it would require at least \$10,000 to heal his lacerated feelings and other things. It was held that he might recover, although the court seems to have been in some sort biased by the malignant malice shown by Mr. Stuboy in borrowing the dog.

Other cases of a like character might be cited, and while the point has never been directly decided, we have no doubt from those already given that this indictment was properly laid, and the defendant fined \$50.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Present, Chief Justice Smith and Justice Dillard. The court resumed the consideration of appeals from the Fifth Judicial District, and disposed of cases as follows:

C. P. Mendenhall vs. D. W. C. Benbow, from Guilford; called and set for hearing at the end of district.

W. H. Ryan et al. vs. James McGeehee et al., from Guilford; argued by J. N. Staples (by brief) and J. T. Morehead (by brief) for the plaintiff, and Scott & Caldwell for the defendant.

S. F. McMichael et al. vs. Milton & Hunt, et al., from Guilford; argued by Scott & Caldwell for the plaintiffs, and J. T. Morehead (by brief) for the defendant.

State vs. Nich. Thompson, from Chatham; argued by Attorney-General Kenan (by brief) and John Devereux for the State, and J. H. Headen (by brief) for the defendant.

Calvin Vestal vs. W. J. Sloan et al., from Chatham; argued by John Manning for the plaintiff, and J. H. Headen (by brief) and J. B. Batchelor for the defendants.

G. W. Foushee vs. H. O. Durham et al., from Chatham; called and set for hearing at the end of the district.

S. A. McClellan vs. C. B. Cotton, from Chatham; argued by J. H. Headen (by brief) for the plaintiff, and John Manning for the defendant.

Charles Cole vs. Joseph J. Fox, from Chatham; called and set for hearing at the end of the district.

Cedar Falls Company vs. Wallace Brothers & Stephenson, from Guilford; argued by John N. Staples (by brief) and W. W. Fuller for the plaintiff, and Scott & Caldwell for the defendants.

Newton Cox et al. vs. Levi Cox et al., from Randolph; argued by Scott & Caldwell for the plaintiffs; no counsel for the defendants.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow (Monday) morning, when appeals from the Sixth Judicial District will be called in regular order.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The following are the receipts of internal revenue for the week ending yesterday:

Monday,	\$ 305.65
Tuesday,	5,453.46
Wednesday,	5,547.75
Thursday,	1,218.42
Friday,	6,172.86
Saturday,	1,632.61
Total,	\$21,330.75

REV. DR. SKINNER.—Rev. Dr. T. E. Skinner will occupy the pulpit of the Salisbury Street Baptist Church tomorrow morning and evening at the usual hours. On Monday the Dr. and his family will leave for the Warm Springs, where he expects to remain for two months. He takes this trip on the advice of Dr. Royster, his physician.

The pulpit of the First Church will be regularly supplied during the pastor's absence.

CHURCH NOTICES.—Services at the different churches of the city will be held to-day as follows:

First Baptist.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Rev. Dr. T. E. Skinner, officiating. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

Edenton Street Methodist.—Services at 11 a. m. and at night at 8 p. m. Rev. W. S. Black, officiating. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

Second Baptist Church.—Services at 11 a. m. by Rev. H. Hatcher, and at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. J. K. Howell. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

Church of the Good Shepherd.—Services at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. Rev. E. R. Rich officiating. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.

Christ Church.—Services at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Rev. M. M. Marshall, D. D., officiating. Sunday-school at 4 p. m.

Person Street Methodist.—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. Mr. Smith. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

First Presbyterian Church.—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. In the lecture room by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Watkins.

Second Presbyterian Church.—Rev. J. M. Atkinson, D. D., will conduct the services at the Second Presbyterian Church this morning. There will be no services in the afternoon.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—Court met at 9 o'clock yesterday, his Honor Judge J. C. L. Guder presiding. The following business was transacted:

Andrew Syme, administrator, vs. A. J. Montague. Judgment for plaintiff.

Catharine Boulhao vs. V. Ballard et al. Death of plaintiff suggested. Motion to make administrator party.

Rufin Roles vs. J. M. Harris. Motion to dismiss for want of bond. Motion continued.

State vs. Oscar Winters, Jr., and Laura Lewis & a. Defendant Lewis called and failed. Judgment nisi; judgment suspended on payment of costs as to Winters.

State vs. J. H. Harrison; false pretence. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs. Jacob Norwood; slander. Annie Hunter, alias Annie Jeffreys, marked prosecutor, and required to pay costs. Appeal.

H. Bell et al. vs. Lynn Adams; judgment according to report of referee.

H. Bell et al. vs. Len H. Adams; judgment according to report of referee.

The term of the court having expired by limitation, court adjourned. The next term will begin on the second Monday (9th) of August, when Judge J. F. Graves will preside. That term will last three weeks. The civil docket will then be given special attention.

THOSE BURGULARIES.—A story always grows in the telling, and the story told of Thursday night burglaries was no exception to the rule. No one broke into Mr. Hervey's or Mr. Jackson's, but some one did break in Mr. Andrews'. We interviewed Col. Baker on the subject yesterday. He said that he had retired and had been asleep some time, when his dog Rover woke him up. He heard footsteps in the passage, and very soon saw the knob of his door turned, and the door pushed ajar. He waited for the thief to enter, but so soon as the door cracked Rover sprang at the intruder and chased him out of the house. Col. Baker says he saw the burglar as he ran out of the front door, which was wide open, and that he was a man about 5 feet 9 inches high, but the light was too dim to distinguish his color.

An attempt was made Friday night to break into Mrs. Sinton Gale's house, on Hillsboro street, extended. Mrs. Gale heard some one tumbling about the blinds and called Mr. T. Hay. She then heard some one jump off the porch and run off. When Mr. Hay came down he found the blinds unfastened, which he remembered distinctly to have fastened before retiring. Yesterday morning he found tracks by the porch under the window.

BORN IN LUCK.—On the night of the Democratic State Convention the senior started the devil off with a note requesting a gentleman to come up to the office. Within a short time the gentleman came in, as was supposed, in answer to the note. Yesterday it turned out that the youngster had taken a seat in front of the Yarbrough House and gone to sleep, and the coming in of the gentleman referred to was entirely accidental. That boy was certainly born for luck, and if the sheriff don't cut him down in his bloom and beauty he may be a dark horse for the Presidency yet.

DUPLIN COUNTY NOTES.

Magnolia, July 17, 1880.—Yesterday and to-day are a little more comfortable than their immediate predecessor, but the thermometer still ranges in the nineties. Crops are fine. Trade dull.

Judging from the amount of water-melons brought to town, the crop in this immediate section must be unusually large.

Mrs. Zylphia Rackley, residing some 3 miles from this village, fell dead while at the supper table Thursday night. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause.

While the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad were stopped at our depot Wednesday evening, Mr. Adolph Bear, son of Sol. Bear, the well-known clothier of Wilmington, breathed his last on the sleeper. The deceased has been suffering with heart disease for a long while, and was just returning from a trip to some of the Springs of Virginia.

A Hancock and Jarvis flag pole was brought to town yesterday—sixty feet in length. It will be raised to-day and a flag thrown to the breeze.

Mr. Shackelford, our candidate for Congressional honors, has begun his campaign in earnest. He shot his first big gun at Snatchet, in this county, last Saturday, and will follow this up with an active canvass in the twelve counties constituting the District which he will represent in our next Congress.

FRANKLIN NOTES.

Franklin, July 16.—Animals and vegetables are suffering from heat and drought. The ground has not been wet since May of last year, but plentiful rains now would insure wonderful crops of corn, cotton, and sweet potatoes.

Trade is still lively here but the articles most in demand are corn, meal, flour and meat. The health of the people is good and there are no deaths nor marriages to report.

By the Sea.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.] MOREHEAD CITY HOTEL, July 16.

EDITOR NEWS.—After visiting around among the guests, and catching "on the fly" all the complaints, and all the grievances of ladies who "can't get this," and "surprised at not having that," and "perfectly astonished at missing the other," I have come to the conclusion that this hotel is

"Like flies in amber, neither rich nor rare; The wonder is how came they there."

When one takes into consideration that last January this was a

BARE SAND BEACH, and not a blow was struck till February towards building a hotel, the surprise is that so much has been done and so little left undone. But I hope the stockholders will take that word "little" in a Pickwickian sense. The ladies know that when "a dress is done all but finishing," it is in reality only half made; and it is the same with a mammoth hotel like this. Corporations have no souls, therefore even newspaper correspondents have no remorse, no compunctions of conscience in telling the truth about them. We are often accused of printing everything *contour de rose* at summer resorts, simply to please proprietors and pay our bills by our pens. But THE NEWS pays its own bills, and it is refreshing to have a corporation to "pitch into," instead of a proprietor to puff. That I may enjoy this luxury to the full, I have engaged the services of an expert

LIFE INSURANCE AGENT to pick up items and find out faults. He reports this morning that he washed his face with the corner of his pocket handkerchief wet in lavender water, and the remains of what had been a half tumbler of ice water, and stepping out of his room was greeted by the smiling Peter with, "Hope you had a good wash, sir, this morning; water's on now—for good now!" and found, to his intense disgust, that had he only turned the faucet of his basin he would have had an abundant supply of that fluid which here seems only used for washing purposes.

In one sense this hotel is State property, and as such all North Carolinians should take a pride in finding fault with it, picking it to pieces, and showing how much better it could be run.

BY A VIRGINIAN.

Perfectly completed, thoroughly equipped and well kept, a hotel here could successfully rival Old Point Comfort or any other sea-side resort; for, while the breeze is fresh, it has not that sharp rawness that detracts so much from the pleasure of the sea-side further North; and stockholders will find it is to their pecuniary interest to make this in every sense of the word

A FIRST-CLASS SUMMER RESORT.

It cannot be well kept until it is completed and furnished, and to blame the present manager, Mr. Freeman, for defects and faults under existing circumstances, is about as reasonable as it was in Pharaoh to expect the children of Israel to make bricks to build the Pyramids without straw.

But it does one's State pride good to contemplate the possibilities of the place. Individually, the stockholders have souls, if collectively they are only a body; and, judging by what they say, they seem determined to develop all the resources of the place, and it should be the duty of the press to keep them from going to sleep on these good resolutions, by constant pricks of the pen. That THE NEWS may be well posted, I shall keep my eyes open, and from time to time give "impertinent" suggestions, for which the stockholders may or may not be grateful.

THE DANCE LAST NIGHT was pronounced the best of the season so far—probably because the old folks took the management of it, and showed the young ones how to enjoy themselves. I danced in the Lancers with a distinguished ex-Confederate General, from Raleigh, at the head, an equally distinguished ex-Colonel, from Warren, at the foot, and a still more distinguished Raleigh physician at the side, who had to be set right constantly by a live Georgia banker, as "swing corners" and "turn your partner" was the extent of the Doctor's knowledge of the figures. But we made up in fun what was wanting in dignity, and I overheard a bystander say of my partner, "I'll be confounded if that old Raleigh doctor don't beat 'em all dancing."

IF HE SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD! Miss Green of Warren county is decidedly the belle of the season, and is a very graceful dancer; but Miss Griffin of New York is the best waltzer on the floor and wins round with an ease and grace that is truly charming. The ball room

IS SIMPLY SUPERB. The one individual stockholder, whom so far I have been able to manipulate, promises by next season a musician stand in the centre of the room which is so large that when full the music could not be heard all over it at the side. An experienced floor manager is also needed, one who will not only keep the ball going at night, but will see that the floor is daily attended to, properly waxed, and not allowed to get rough. As yet it is too new to be perfectly smooth.

In fact Littimer did not more thoroughly impress David Copperfield with

"YOU ARE YOUNG SIR—VERY YOUNG," than this hotel and all its surroundings do with "We are new Sir—very new."

M. B. C.

"What did the Puritans come to this country for?" asked a Massachusetts teacher of his class. "To worship in their own way and make other people do the same," was the reply.

Most of the N. Y. ministers are now off on their summer vacations. Satan, whom they abuse the most, the *World* says, sets a better example in this respect by remaining steadily at work—but then he is used to the heat.

The Chicago fire of 1871 burned 2,600 acres and destroyed \$150,000,000 of property. The Boston fire burned over sixty acres and destroyed \$70,000,000 of property. There is now on forty acres in the dry goods district, between Chambers street and Canal street and Broadway and West Broadway, New York City, more value of merchandise than was burned in Chicago and Boston at their great fires. The average loss per acre in Chicago was \$57,692; in Boston, \$1,146,667. Distributed in stores, twenty feet front by 200 feet deep, each store would contain \$6,000,000 worth of goods.

THE TOMBS OF THE KINGS.

Bishop Lyman Talks to the Normalites.

[Reported for THE RALEIGH NEWS.] The Bishop is a good talker, and began by saying that he had not prepared a lecture, and only proposed to talk to us about some things he had seen. I will undertake to tell you what he said about the Tombs of the Kings.

When we began to prepare for our journey we were surrounded by men with donkeys (for the journey must be made on the back of this animal,) all anxious to hire his animal for the purpose. They had begun to call me "Doctor," and one fellow, sharper than the others, came and said, "Dr., take my donkey! Mr. Doctor, take my donkey, he antique!"

After a gallop over a field of magnificent grain, we came to a brown, barren tract, where the sun was intensely hot, in spite of the fact that it was winter. Indeed, I found it necessary to carry a white umbrella; but even this did not protect me from the burning sand, which reflected the heat from beneath. Beyond this waste we came to a ridge of hills, just beyond which was the region in which were the Tombs of the Kings, cut out of the solid rock. These tombs were made some 3,500 years ago. They began at the ground and cut out an opening or entrance way, from which they made a large passage way, on a descending inclined plane, all cut out of the solid rock. On each side of this long passage are cut niches and small rooms. These rooms are all highly polished and covered in the most elaborate manner with hieroglyphics and pictorial representations of Egyptian life, such as it then existed. For instance, one room represented a party at dinner. The furniture, dress and everything just as it was in those days. Another room, perhaps, represented in its pictures, the tanning of leather. There was the whole process exhibited, and so on. The whole life of ancient Egypt was pictured on these elaborately wrought walls. I saw nothing in Egypt more interesting than these pictures. At the end of this long passage is a great Sarcophagus. Many of these are mutilated by travelers, who knock off pieces and carry them away. Suddenly we came into a most beautiful chamber, cut out of the solid rock, the roof supported by columns cut out like the rest, and left standing in position. The whole surface of these columns, and of the walls, was covered with hieroglyphics and pictures, carved in the most artistic and pains-taking way.

Now, finding the wind favorable, we thought it wise to continue our course up the Nile. You must know that the wind is very uncertain in that country, and our boat being propelled only by the wind, we found it wise to take advantage of it whenever it was favorable, marking places which we had not sufficiently explored for a visit on our descent, when we would be able to stop as often as we liked, as we would have the current of the stream in our favor.

I forgot to mention to you the quarries, which were cut the months which we had seen everywhere. I saw one nearly finished, standing just where they were cutting it out. Three sides were already carefully dressed.

At the Sandstone quarries, lower down, we saw how the immense blocks of stone were cut out, which they used for building—they drilled a long run of holes, into which were driven wooden wedges. These were then wet and allowed to swell. The swelling of the wedges burst open the rock.

Normalites still come in, and the universal sentiment is that this year's school surpasses all others in the character of the instruction and the serious, earnest work of the teacher-students.

Raleigh District Conference.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.] CLAYTON, July 16, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS.—Rev. T. W. Smith of Person street church, filled the pulpit on Thursday night; his subject was "Personal Influence." To-day at 11 o'clock, Rev. R. S. Webb, of Ridgeway Circuit preached.

I had to cut short my report of this morning's session in order to hit the mail. The 5th subject of the discipline was taken up, which relates to the records of the Quarterly Conference. Good reports were made from every charge.

The subject of finances was then taken up, and the charges with but few exceptions reported that, the assessment plan was used and found to work more satisfactorily than any other.

Several new churches were reported; prominent among them was the new church deemed to the N. C. Conference by Maj. W. A. Smith of this county, and the new and beautiful Sunday School room built by the Sunday School of Edenton St. Church, and which I learn they will soon occupy. The Edenton St. Church is also soon to be thoroughly remodeled. Rev. L. J. Holden of the Henderson Circuit is also moving toward erecting a new church at Kittrells.

A resolution was adopted recommending the Raleigh Christian Advocate, and another recommending the literature of the church, especially that issued by the Publishing House at Nashville.

The following were elected delegates to the annual Conference which meets in Winston in December.

Col. W. F. Green, and Prof. W. C. Doub, of Lenoir Station, D. W. Bain, Edenton St. Church; with Rev. L. Branson, Person St. Church, Raleigh, Rev. J. B. Floyd and M. S. Parrish, alternates.

Rev. W. C. Norman, of Lenoir station, preached at 8 o'clock p. m.

Rev. J. B. Bobbitt, agent of Trinity College was introduced and spoke to the support of this institute.

C. M. Busbee, Esq., of this city, addressed the people of Winston on Tuesday evening last, on Odd-Fellowship, the occasion being the public installation of officers of the Lodge there. The *Sentinel* says that "it was a powerful effort on the part of the gifted orator, and elicited admiration and praise from the large number of citizens that thronged the hall. The oration was plain and practical, though nevertheless beautifully illustrative of the grand work and object of this great fraternity."

Cabarrus crops were damaged by hail on Wednesday. The stones were big as base balls, the *Sun* says.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

CLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

Mitchell county's wheat crop is reported good in the *Burke Blade*; the corn prospect is very fine. Corn sells at Bakersville for 33½ cents a bushel.

Rev. Mark Gross, of Baltimore, is to be consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop Apostolic of North Carolina and Bishop of an Asiatic Diocese, in October next.

The Greenville *Express* says that the crops in this section are the finest ever seen for the time of the year. The rains came at a time when they could do most good, and everything bids fair to make a large crop of both cotton and corn this year.

Of crops in Stokes, the *Reporter* says: "Corn prospects better than for years. Oats a failure. Rye not much sown. Wheat, average poor; in some neighborhoods, good, while in others, not worth harvesting. Tobacco improving, but late with a poor stand in many places." Corn sells for 80 cents in Danbury.

The rebuilding of the Wesleyan Female College, at Murfreesboro, was begun last week. The *Enquirer* says that the new building will be a handsome three-story, built of brick, on the old foundation, and will be, in some respects, superior to the old building, and will offer ample accommodations for about eighty students.

A fish story as is, is the one told in last night's Greenville *Express*: "Mr. J. G. Sheppard, of Farmville township, tells us that while he was digging marl on his plantation, a few days ago, he found a stump in one end of the marl hole, and in digging around the stump he discovered the skeleton of a man with a gun in his hand. The indications were that the man had fired the gun at something not far distant from him. Further search was made, when a bone, appearing to be that of some large fish, was found on the opposite side of the marl hole. It is clearly evident that this fish was the object of the man's aim; it bore the prints of a number of shot, which, upon examination, proved to be of two sizes. How long the skeleton had been there it is impossible to tell."

The *Newbernian* is informed that "a colored man named Aaron Burr, living near Rocky Run, six miles from Newbern, is giving exhibitions of a very peculiar character for the benefit of a religious denomination near Deep Gulley. It is said that Aaron is in possession of a spirit lamp and blowpipe, with which he nightly entertains his congregation, by holding the left arm over the lighted lamp, and with the pipe, blows the flame upon the limb, until the blaze burns a cavity through the flesh, bone and muscles, and then drawing through the opening a thong made from deer-skin, he attaches it to a beam or rather and swings himself to and fro, singing the while a song named 'Rock me to sleep, mother,' after having sung the several verses, he detaches himself, and, falling to the floor, turns a somersault, and then passes around the state."

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS.

General Leach, Elector at Large, is to speak at Morganton on Saturday, August 14th.

Concord organized its Han Oak and Jarvis club on Saturday. Charles McDonald, President; J. Y. Morrison and C. G. Montgomery, Secretaries.

Messrs. B. S. Gaither, J. G. Bynum, S. J. Erwin, J. C. Mills, Johnstone Jones, and J. H. Hallyburton, announce in the *Blade* that they will speak at ten places in Burke from July 31st to August 11th. Hancock and Jarvis clubs are to be formed at each place.

The Wilson *Advance* announces that there will be a meeting of citizens of Greene, Wayne and Wilson counties at Hopewell Academy, near Stantonburg, on Wednesday, the 28th day of July, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of organizing a Hancock and Jarvis club, and to appoint a day for a grand ratification mass-meeting

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1880

COURTSHIP OF JOHN SHERMAN.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE LATE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

[From Puck.]

"If you wish a thing to be well done, you must do it yourself; you must not let it be done by others."

Thus to James Garfield spoke John Sherman, the Sec. of the Treasury.

"Go to the Party Convention, about to be held in Chicago."

Say that a Financier, a man both of words and of actions.

Others himself for a candidate, representing hard money.

Not in these words, you know; but in this, in short, is my meaning;

I am supposed to be attending strictly to business.

You, who are bred to debate, and have acted as private counsel.

You can explain my position in proper and eloquent language.

Such as you think best adapted to suit a Republican Convention.

When he had spoken, James Garfield, the member from Mentor, Ohio,

Looked his friend in the eye, and responded with kindly complacency.

"John, you leave this to me; I will attend to the business."

So the affair was arranged, and Garfield went on his errand.

Up to the tower of Chicago, the town of the mighty Convention.

All around him was calm; but within him a voice kept repeating:

"Good by, John! And he said: 'I guess I know to fix things.'"

So to Chicago he came, and entering, heard the Convention.

Opened with prayer by a truly Republican parson;

Saw the delegates all, arrayed in their dusters of linen;

Heard the henchmen announce the names of their various owners—

Then got up and read off the name of Honest John Sherman.

Saying: "This party wants a man who is thoroughly business-like, above the suspicion of jobbery.

Who is his own machine, and won't permit others to run him.

A man with a level head, and a decent knowledge of finance.

Not to be bullied by silver men, neither bamboozled by greenbackers;

Smart as a trap of steel—a man like honest John Sherman."

Thus he delivered his message, this clever and dexterous statesman;

Mentioned the very things that settled the lagging of Sherman.

Even the honest himself could hardly have done it less wisely.

Mute with amazement and sorrow, the mighty Chicago Convention

Thought to itself: "Good gracious! what is Jim going to give us?"

Then James Garfield began, and, amplifying the matter,

Made it much worse as he went, by saying the honest John Sherman.

Wouldn't sequester a time, nor let a subordinate do it.

Then the Convention remarked: "We haven't time for him, now."

Still James Garfield went on, unheeding the angry Convention,

Urging the suit of his friend, explaining, persuading, expanding.

Spoke of his squareness and sense, and of his plan of Resumption;

Said that to put him in power would be to settle the corruption;

That he was not on the make, and not only would keep himself honest,

But would undoubtedly take very particular trouble

To keep everybody else from doing anything crooked.

But that he knew enough to do it, too, if he chose to.

And as he warmed and glowed, in his simple and eloquent language,

Quite forgetful of self, and full of the praise of his rival;

Then the Convention smiled, and in tones more or less alcoholic,

Said to the generous youth: "Why don't you speak for yourself, Jim?"

And on the thirty-sixth ballot, that mighty Convention

Chose for their candidate the eloquent special pleader,

Leaving the financier decidedly out in the frigid.

But James Garfield rushed out, and gazed on the waters of Michigan;

Like an awakened conscience the lake was moaning and tossing;

Fierce in his soul was the struggle and tumult of passions contending:

"Is it my fault," he said, "the Convention has chosen between us?"

Then within him there thundered a voice, like the voice of the people:

"Whose is the place by right?" But then he replied and made answer:

"All that is almighty; I don't care a red cent!"

But in his private office at Washington, Honest John Sherman

Quietly said to himself: "If you wish a thing to be well done,

You must do it yourself; you must not trust it to others."

WAIF'S STORY.

This story is told of Rochefort's marriage. When in prison at Versailles,

After the fall of la Commune, he wished to "acknowledge" his children and give them that retroactive legitimacy which the French law allows to marriage.

Their mothers could not be found. A poor girl was dying of galloping consumption in the town hospital.

She was persuaded to allow Rochefort to be married to her and to "acknowledge" the children to be his and her offspring.

She never saw the children. She saw Rochefort for the first and last time during the ceremony. She died during the night.

A New York ex-soldier says that at the second battle of Bull Run, during the very heat of the engagement, when the enemy's bullets were singing through the air like hail in a summer shower,

Two New York city boys fell out about something, and while men were dropping dead and wounded all about them, they coolly laid down their muskets and had it out with their fists.

Finally one of them cried "enough," and then both picked up their guns and resumed their target practice on the enemy.

"I'll teach you to lie, and steal, and smoke, and use profane language," said an irate Galveston parent to his oldest offspring, and at the same time springing a good-sized sapling.

"I'll teach you, you young scamp." "Never mind, father, I know all those branches already."

An impetuous fortune hunter having been accepted by an heiress at the wedding, when that portion of the ceremony was reached where the bridegroom says "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," a spiteful relative of the bride exclaimed, "There goes his value!"

"So," said a lady recently to a merchant, "your pretty daughter has married a rich husband?"

"Well," slowly replied the father, "I believe she has married a rich man, but I understand he is a very poor husband."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT—NOON.

New York, July 17.—Money strong at 2 1/2. Exchange—London, 148 1/2; short, 4.84 1/2. State bonds dull and steady; Governments easy.

Cotton quiet; sales 224 bales; uplands 11 1/2; Orleans 11 1/2; Futures steady; July 11 1/2; August 11 1/2; September 11 1/2; October 10 1/2; November 10 1/2; December 10 1/2.

Flour quiet and dull. Wheat—spring lower. Corn quiet. Pork firm at \$13.25. Lard firm at \$7.35. Spirits turpentine 27 1/2. Rosin \$1.40. Freights steady.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—spring steady; Western lower, closing about steady; Southern red \$1.05 1/2; amber \$1.13 1/2; No. 1 Maryland \$1.17; No. 2 Western winter red—spot, July delivery \$1.14 1/2; August, September and October \$1.04 1/2. Corn—Southern nominal, no receipts; no sales.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Cotton firm; sales 6,375; Orleans 7 1/2; speculation and export 1.000; receipts 6,250 bales—all American; uplands, low middling clause, July delivery 6 1/2; 3/4; August 6 1/2; 3/4; September and October 6 1/2; 3/4; November 6 1/2; 3/4; December 6 1/2; 3/4.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1.75 for yellow dip and \$2.50 for bbl. for white.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady at previous prices, with sales of 100 bales at quotations.

WILMINGTON Market.

[From the Star, July 17.]

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Market opened firm at 25 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported of 170 casks at that price, being a decline of 1c on last reports, closing steady.

ROBIN.—The market continues firm at \$1.05 for strained and \$1.10 for good strained, at which price small lots are billed from day to day. Also sales of 150 bbls fine ros at \$2.25 for K Low Pale, \$2.50 for M Pale, \$2.75 for N Extra Pale and \$3 for W Window Glass.

TAR.—Market quoted firm at \$1.75 per bbl. of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at \$1.75 for yellow dip and \$2.50 for bbl. for white, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was quiet and steady at previous prices, with sales of 100 bales at quotations. The following were the official quotations here:

Ordinary..... cents per lb.

Good Ordinary..... 91 "

Strict Good Ordinary..... 94 "

Low Middling..... 103 "

Good Middling..... 111 "

PEANUTS.—The market is dull and nominal

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

DANGER

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

An Editor's Escape.

OFFICE OF THE "INDUSTRIAL ERA," ALBANY, IOWA, May 26, 1880.

To whom it may concern: I have been afflicted with a disease of the kidneys for the past two years and have tried numerous remedies with only partial and temporary relief.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was recommended to me, and after taking it the pain and distress left me, and I am to-day feeling strong and well. I am perfectly satisfied that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the medicine needed and can cheerfully recommend it to others.

G. W. STANN.

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, July 17.]

The market yesterday closed quiet; unchanged.

Good Middling..... 11

Strict Low Middling..... 10 1/2

Low Middling..... 10 1/2

Receipts for the week, 22 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. SIMPSON,

Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRUGS

—AND—

Agricultural Chemicals.

Full and well assorted lines of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, Soap, Field and Garden Seeds, Brushes, Trusses, &c.

THE BEST VARIETIES OF

Field and Garden Seeds

JUST RECEIVED.

Fertilizers for Farmers.

Always on hand a full stock of Chemicals for the

Home Manufacture of Fertilizers,

which are offered at low prices, and rank with the best artificial manures in the market. These Chemicals are pure, and after being tested by the Department of Agriculture are pronounced fully up to the highest standard.

Send for pamphlet containing formula and testimonials. July 18-12m

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Pain in the head, Pain under the shoulder blade, Pain in the back, Pain in the side, Pain in the chest, Pain in the stomach, Pain in the bowels, Pain in the bladder, Pain in the kidneys, Pain in the liver, Pain in the spleen, Pain in the pancreas, Pain in the gall bladder, Pain in the uterus, Pain in the ovaries, Pain in the vagina, Pain in the rectum, Pain in the anus, Pain in the throat, Pain in the lungs, Pain in the heart, Pain in the brain, Pain in the nerves, Pain in the muscles, Pain in the joints, Pain in the bones, Pain in the skin, Pain in the hair, Pain in the nails, Pain in the teeth, Pain in the eyes, Pain in the ears, Pain in the nose, Pain in the mouth, Pain in the tongue, Pain in the throat, Pain in the larynx, Pain in the trachea, Pain in the bronchi, Pain in the lungs, Pain in the heart, Pain in the brain, Pain in the nerves, Pain in the muscles, Pain in the joints, Pain in the bones, Pain in the skin, Pain in the hair, Pain in 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